FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Vol. XXI FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1838. [NO. 1109.]

ISHED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$3 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 during the year of subscription; or $4 at the end of the year.

ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents for the first, and thirty cents for each ubsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

ers to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice to Merchants.

The subscriber is about to resume the BOATING BUSINESS on the Cape Fear River, now repairing among others the light boat for the Commerce, which will be in readiness in a few days for the transportation of merchandize.

D G. McRAE.
Aug 28, 1838 7 2w

Dr. Hall's Chemical Remedies,

for the cure of Rheumatism, Scald-head, Fever sores, White Swellings, Head-ache of all kinds, Bowel Complaints, Piles, Chills and Fever, Liver Complaints, loss of appetite, local pains, Pimples of all kinds, Tetters, Ringworms, Corns on the Feet, Burns, Ulcers of all kinds, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, and all kinds of nervous complaints,—consisting of the following preparations to-wit: Cephalic Ointments, Lotions and Pile Salve.

The quality of the above valuable Medicine has been fully tested, and is for sale at the Observer Office, where numerous Certificates of their wonderful cures may be examined.

Aug 27, 1838. 7tf

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late Firm of Selph & Hale are requested to call and settle their accounts as Mr. Selph is deceased, and it is important that the business should be closed. All persons having claims against said Firm will present them for payment. The Shop will be kept open and the business carried on as heretofore.

BENJ'N PYLE.
Aug 29, 1838. 8 4w

For Rent.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, with Out Houses attached, for the term of 12 months. Possession given immediately. For terms inquire of

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 28, 1838. 8 3w

Notice to Pensioners.

Any Subscriber will attend to the Collection of Arrears of Pension, and remit as directed, those entrusting their business to him, may rely on prompt attention.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Printed forms furnished gratis to those who need them.
Fayetteville, August 28, 1838. 8 4w

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscribers, about the 7th April last, the following Slaves belonging to the Estate of the late James Beggs, of Fayetteville:

BABY, a bright Mulatto woman, aged about 25, small of stature and cross eyed,—and her two children, John, Henry and Ann Eliza.

JOHN is about 21 years of age, a Black man, by trade, a bright mulatto, slender make, and has a blear eye.

HENRY is about 18 years, light colored, and also worked at the Blacksmith's trade.

ELIZA, a bright Mulatto girl about 12 years old, not well grown.

There is reason to believe that the said Slaves have been assisted in making their escape, as they have been seen in the City of New York—the above reward will be paid for their delivery to the Subscribers or a proportional part for each of them.

DAVID TORRANCE,
HUGH McLAURIN,
Ex'rs of James Beggs.
Aug 28, 1838 8tf

Imported FLATTERER.

In compliance with the solicitations of several friends, this splendid English race horse will be limited to serve a limited number of Mares during September and October, at his late Stand.

PEDIGREE.

The horse was got by Muley (son of Orville and Sultan mare Eleanour;) his dam, Clare, bred by the Egremont in 1824, was got by Marmion; grand dam Palace by Gohanna; g g. d Amazon by Woodpecker; 2d dam Factions by Mercury—Woodpecker mare; 3d dam by *Eclipse*; Hyena by Snap; Miss Bel by Regulus; Honeywood's Arabian; Byerly Turk; 4th dam of the two True Blues.

MOSES BRANCH.
Aug 20, 1838 7 3w

Persons indebted for the Spring Season are requested to settle for the same.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY

In the Court of Law, Spring Term, 1838.

Cameron, Adm'r of Lloyd Pate, vs. Obedience Gibson. } Original Attachment.—Samuel Goodwin and Nathaniel Gibson summoned as Garnishees.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Obedience Gibson, the Defendant in this case, is not a resident of this County in which the Attachment was issued: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six successive weeks for the said Obedience Gibson to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to show cause why Judgment should not be entered, or otherwise the property held as aforesaid by the aforesaid Attachment, will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court of Law, at Office, in Rockingham, the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1838, and in the 62d year of American Independence.

WILLIAM B. COLE, *C. S. C.*

FOR SALE.

The BRICK STORE and LOT, two doors South of the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, now occupied by Henry P. Peck. For terms inquire of Gurdon Deming, Esq. upon the premises.

It will not be sold before the 1st of October, but may be rented for one year from that date.

GURDON DEMING.
Fayetteville, August 14, 1838. 6-tf10

CHEAP PAPER
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting of the Trustees held this day, Dr. N. R Smith of Baltimore, was unanimously elected to the Chair of the Theory and Practice in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. Aware of the responsibilities in making this appointment, the Trustees have pleasure in announcing to the public, the selection of a gentleman to fill the vacancy, who is eminently distinguished both as a practitioner and teacher in his profession. The faculty is thus completely made up, and at no period of the history of this valuable department of Transylvania, has it been so thoroughly prepared for imparting the substantial practical principles of medicine, surgery, anatomy, chemistry, and all the tributary branches to a comprehensive course of medical instruction.

T. A MARSHALL,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.
Lexington, July 2, 1838.

The Medical Lectures in Transylvania Medical School will commence as usual on the first Monday in November next.

FACULTY.

Anatomy and Surgery, by B W. Dudley, M D., Professor, and J. M Bush, M. D, Adjunct Professor.

Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by James C Cross, M D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Nathan R. Smith, M D, late of the University of Maryland and formerly of the Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, William H Richardson, M. D

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Thomas D. Mitchell, M D

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Robert Peter, M. D.

Each of the teachers will lecture daily—Sabbaths excepted. The entire course in this School costs the sum of *one hundred and five dollars*. In addition, the matriculation fee, which entitles the pupil to the use of the very extensive library, is *five* dollars. The Dissecting ticket is *ten* dollars, and may be taken or omitted at pleasure. The Graduation fee, *twenty* dollars.

By order of the Faculty

J M. BUSH, *Dean.*
Lexington, July 14, 1838. 5 5w

N. B The Notes of all the solvent Banks in the State in which the Students may reside, will be taken at par.

Female Seminary.

THE Academic year closed on the 20th instant and will commence again on the 15th of October next. It will be thoroughly organized, and a full course of instruction furnished in every department.

The following summary will show the studies of the School for the past year:—

Whole number of Pupils,	80
In Latin,	35
Greek,	7
French,	10
Music,	14
Drawing and Painting,	12
Geometry,	37
Natural Philosophy,	20
Chemistry,	25
Rhetoric,	34
English Grammar,	65
History,	20
Arithmetic,	70
Geography,	20

Reading, Spelling and Writing—the whole Composition—all of suitable age.

The Principal will receive applications for Female Teachers, and offers his agency to furnish them either from his own Seminary or from the North. He would also be glad to aid in their course of education, young ladies who are preparing to teach.

R. W BAILEY
Fayetteville, July 24 3tf

The Fourth Term

OF Mrs. Green's Female Institution at Cheraw will commence on the first day of October, 1838.

Every branch of Literature will be taught, which comprises a complete English Education, together with the Latin and French Languages.

Music on the Piano and Guitar, Fancy Drawing and Painting, including Maps of every division of the Globe, Needle work including every variety of Crochet Flowers and Mats, flourishing of Lace and Muslin, embroidering of Silk for Aprons, Work bags, Pin cushions, Needle and Thread Cases, and Pocket Books of various kinds. Wax Work of every variety; the making of Fire Screens and Card Racks will also be taught.

Instruments for the use of Scholars, Books, Material for Painting and Needle Work will be furnished as low as possible.

A select number of Boarders can be accommodated.

Cheraw, (S C) August 10, 1838 6tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
21st August, 1838

THIS day appeared before me, Thomas N Cameron, an acting Justice of the Peace for said County, Duncan McNeill, and maketh oath in due form as follows: That the Notes of hand as herein described were in his possession as his own right and property;—that they are lost or so mislaid that he cannot have access to them, viz:—

One Note on Mebane Beasley, dated 24th March, 1837, payable one day after date, for	$65 00
One Note on John McCaskill, dated 17th Jan'y, 1837, for	48 00
Credit on said Note $23, August, 1837.	
One on Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, dated 22d December, 1837, for	5 52
One on Col. John Black, 4th March, 1836, for	$14 41
Credit on said Note, Sept. 1837,	8 00
	6 41
One on Waddill Cade, 6th May, 1836	20 28
Do do due December, 1836,	10 00
One do on Henry Horn, Oct. 18, 1837,	3 00
One do. on A. L. D Johnson, May 25th, 1836,	17 70
One do on James Millar, June 24, 1837,	15 15
Credit on the same for	5 00
One do on David Gee, January 6, 1836,	5 00
One do on J. C. Latta, April 20, 1836.	7 59
One do. on Col. S. T Hawley, July 5, 1837,	5 12
One do on Dr. J T. Gilliam, November 3, 1832,	$11 80
Credit on same,	3 00
	8 80
One do. on John Atkins, October, 1837,	10 00
One do. on Hybart & Strange, July 1st, 1834,	$35 53
Credit on same, 1836,	20 00
	15 53
One do. on Duncan G. McRae, October 1, 1836,	9 89
One do. on Dr Smith, August, 1832,	4 87½

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of August, 1838.

THO. N CAMERON, *J P* (*Seal.*)

☞ All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for any of the above notes, and the makers from paying the same to any person except myself.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Fayetteville, August 21, 1838. 7 3w

Earthenware, China & Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,

(IMPORTER,)
No. 35, NASSAU STREET,
New York,

HAS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

New York, 21st July, 1838. 5-8w

For Sale on Consignment.

50 Bbls. Country Whiskey.
30 do Apple Brandy.
25 do Peach do.

C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Aug 18 7-tf.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thos Sandford & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm will please present them to S W. Tillinghast, who is fully authorized to settle the business of the concern.

THOS. SANDFORD,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Fayetteville, August 10, 1838.

Notice.

MR. S. W. TILLINGHAST is fully authorized to use my name in the settlement of claims for or against the late firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

THOS. SANDFORD.
August 10, 1838.

Further Notice.

SAMUEL W TILLINGHAST, (late of the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.,) intending to carry on the business as Auctioneer, offers his services to his friends and the public in general in the transaction of the Auction and Commission Business.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
August 10, 1838. 6tf

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

SPEECH OF MR. PRENTISS OF (MISS.)
At the Faneuil Hall Dinner, July 24.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Allow me to return to you my most sincere and profound thanks for the honor you have done to me, and the State which I have the good fortune in part to represent. In returning these thanks, I hardly know in what mode to express myself. It has been my lot to address bodies of my fellow citizens in various situations and circumstances, in the halls of Congress and under the broad canopy of heaven; in populous cities and on the banks of the mighty rivers of the West; but never before have such emotions as I now feel crowd on my soul; for never before did I hear the echo of my own voice in old Faneuil Hall.

I came as a pilgrim and a stranger, but being here I am about to claim somewhat more. I beg you to excuse my egotism in so doing, but I am about to address you, not only as friends, but as fellow citizens; for I too, claim to be a native of the Old Bay State. In former times when Maine, now almost a match for her foster mother, sought protection under the wing of Massachusetts, and constituted a part of the old Commonwealth, I drew my breath within her limits and under her broad and protective jurisdiction. But even on higher ground, I claim this right of fellowship, this right to address you as fellow citizens. As a citizen jointly with you, of this broad Union, I come up in common with you, to pay a tribute to-day, which we all owe to him who fights the battles of the Constitution—battles far greater and more important than the most tremendous contests of conflicting physical power. And though I count the distance to my present home by thousands of long and weary miles, yet the motives and feelings which actuate you, are faithfully re-echoed from the bosoms of my fellow citizens and myself. The safety and happiness of my State rests on the same broad platform as yours—that platform pointed out in the sentence of your illustrious guest, which now depicted before you, forms so appropriate a motto for the present occasion. (Here Mr. P. pointed to the sentence of Webster's last speech on the Sub-Treasury Bill, emblazoned in large letters on the front gallery—"I am where I ever have been and ever mean to be; here—standing on the platform of the general constitution, a platform broad enough and firm enough to uphold every interest of the whole country—I shall still be found.")

In the best days of the Roman Republic, he who saved the life of a citizen, was rewarded with a civic crown, and highest applause of his fellows. To save the life of a citizen was regarded as the greatest service which could be rendered to the State. But how much greater are the services of him who saves a Constitution—a Constitution cheaply purchased by the lives of thousands, and which would cheaply be preserved by the lives of tens of thousands?

The present, gentlemen, is no mean occasion; for though in former times, to win the field in physical battle, was regarded as the highest achievement of human power and virtue, in these later days of superior civilization and knowledge, it is well understood, that it requires more moral courage and heroic firmness, to fight the civic battles of a free people, than to carry on the mightiest conflict of physical warfare, whether on ocean or land. The adventure which such a statesman undertakes is the rescue of his country from despotism, falsehood, and the corruption of party strife. He buckles on his armour like one of those heroes recounted in the fables of knight errantry, and goes forth to do battle, not a fair and equal battle, not foot to foot and hand to hand, a contest with a single and open foe, but like the same knight beset in an enchanted castle, where fortitude enables him to meet and subdue all the nauseous, odious, and disgusting apparitions which the force of magic conjures up against him. Many a good knight, who in those ancient stories, never gave way before the sword of an opponent, found his nerves failing and himself shrinking from the slimy poison of the reptiles, the grin of the hyenas, the roar of the lions, by which the art of his enemies assailed him. So in modern times, the statesman has to contend with the slimy snakes of party, who seek to crush him in their venomous folds; with the hyenas of prejudice, and as we well know it is hardly a metaphor to say that sometimes a roaring lion meets him full in his path. In the State of Tennessee at least such lions have been met and often.

Your public servants, fellow citizens, have retired from what as you have already been told by your distinguished guest and others, has been a most arduous contest.—They cannot indeed boast to have brought back many trophies of victory, but like the son of the Spartan mother, who was bid to bring back his shield or be brought back upon it, having gone forth with the broad shield of the constitution to fight the battles of the country—in the midst of the contest, to this shield they have held fast, and they at least, can boast, that they have brought it back, to be in future borne before the country for its protection and salvation. It is indeed a fearful and terrible thing in a country professing to be governed according to the will of the people when those very people ceasing to expect any good at the hands of the constituted authorities, find their greatest consolation in seeing those authorities deprived of the power to do evil. Such, however, is our case, and I appeal to you, whether, when the final adjournment of Congress was announced, you did not feel as though an incumbus were removed from your breasts, in the consciousness that you were at liberty for the ensuing six months to pursue your various avocations, unmolested by new experiments?

The course of the administration, their professed and acknowledged course, in leaving the people in the lurch, while their concern was exhausted in providing for the safety of the government, may be justly compared to the conduct of the officers and crew, who, in the moment of danger should stow away in the ship's boat the best of the stores and provisions, and cutting adrift should leave the deserted and unhappy passengers to shift for themselves. Some little sympathy did they express, it it is true, for the sufferings of the people, but they were awakened to those sufferings only when the disasters of the country began to be followed by emptiness in the Treasury. Like Don Juan's reckless and wicked sailors,

They griev'd for those who perished in the cutter,
But *principally* for the bread and butter.

They did indeed experience some compunctions for the suffering of the people, but it was only when the skinny finger of adversity began to be pointed at them; when the empty pockets of the office holders no longer jingled with the favorite purses of gold and silver; when the government ran low, when the lank and hungry hounds of the palace growled at the absence of their daily food, then it was that some feelings of sympathy for the sufferings of the people began to be felt.

This idea of saving the government and leaving the people to shift as they can, does not correspond with my notions. In consequence of the schemes adopted by an administration to prosper themselves at the expense of the people, the country must go down. Heaven grant that in such a case, it may at least go down, head foremost—administration first!

Fellow citizens, I sincerely believe, that never since the sun shone on this green earth has there existed an administration upon the face of it, so utterly regardless of the interests of the people; nor do I believe that in any other country situated as ours was, which unvisited by war, pestilence, famine, or other natural disease, should suddenly by the acts of the government be plunged into such deep distress, the event would have happened without civil commotion. Even in despotic Turkey, if by some sudden firman, the country had been thrown comparatively as far back, as ours has been in the last two years, the Sultan who issued it, would be apt to sleep the next morning in the Bosphorus, his neck marked by his own bowstrong.

The Representatives of the people have indeed been engaged in a fearful and terrible conflict, and they have returned to invoke the aid of a stronger arm, that of the people themselves, for the still more terrible contest that is yet to be fought. For though the troops of the administration have been beaten and repulsed, like the squadrons of the desart, they yield and fly only in the hope to form again and return to the conflict with redoubled vigour. Not that I have any fears of the passage of any Sub-Treasury Bill; that scheme is justly odious and too universally scouted. Indeed it seems to me, to judge from their conduct in relation to this matter, that Providence in mercy had made the administration mad, and inspired them to propose this fatal project as a means of their own destruction. Even now, as I understand, they have issued a new bulletin, in which the black flag is nailed to the mast, and their determination avowed, with the Sub-Treasury to sink or swim, a procedure which reminds me of a story I read in my school-days, I think in one of the classics, which describes a simpleton, who, in the midst of a storm, overcome by the terrors of impending shipwreck, tied himself to an anchor, in order that when the ship went down, he might still safely float on the surface! The administration still find that clinging to the Sub-Treasury scheme, they have tied themselves to an anchor, and may the genius of gravitation smile over their descent, and no bubble rise to tell their fate!

Let us look now at the great battle which is raging, and see if I do not tell you true, when I say that every patriot ought like the *minute men* of the revolution, to keep constantly ready to do battle at a moment's warning! One great plan of the enemy is to array one class of society against another. They hold that there is a natural, and that there ought to be a perpetual hostility between the poor and the rich;—as if in this country all classes were not mutually dependant on each other, as in the busy hive, when those who return laden impart their stores, and those who are empty, have only to go forth to return laden. I have observed in the part of the country whence I come, that the now most prosperous, honored and wealthy, are those who commenced their course with no fortune but their hands, their industry, and their enterprising spirit. Let this imaginary line which divides the rich from the poor, be at any moment drawn, and how many seconds would it be before hundreds would have passed it on the one side and perhaps hundreds on the other?

Another great scheme of the present Administration and those who support it, is, to excite sectional jealousies, and thus to bring about disunion among those, whom God himself has united, and whom man by works of art is every day binding more and more together; to array the North against the South, and the East against the West, and thus produce irreconcilable differences among brethren. Though there are differences of interests, manners and institutions, yet when we cooly reflect upon the many more, and most important things in common between us, surely, it is only those who look upon the dark side of the picture, who are convinced that all parts of the country are becoming every day more and more closely united and bound together. The handicraft of the mechanic has done more, perhaps, and already does more to bind the Union together as with hooks of steel, than even the Constitution itself. Look at the steam boats which daily and hourly like leviathans, make the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries boil like a pot, and keep so constant, rapid and comfortable an intercourse between the distant sections of the country. Look at the rail roads, whose cars like fiery furnaces, outstrip the swiftness of the wind, and yet with all their rapidity, need no other stimulus than water, conveying from quarter to quarter the intelligence, sentiments and feelings of the citizens, as well as the products of the land! What shall we say to the projects of those who would sever the Mississippi into fragments, like so many separate and stagnant pools, who would cut off the rail roads as they pass from one State to another, by impassable barriers? Is this the state of things we want? No! the proudest boast of an American citizen is the Union under which he lives, and the proudest efforts of our distinguished guest, are those which have taught the people that their interest is in maintaining that Union! Let it but hold together for fifty years longer, and I defy party strife or factions to sever us. Now is the time to labor the preservation of the Union, and even already the internal improvements which in the end will make it immovable, afford to the sons of Massachusetts, the means to carry with them all over the land the intelligence, free principles, and love of liberty by which they have ever been actuated. Indeed, in addressing you upon the present occasion, I consider myself as only discharging the high duty of interchanging and commingling the sentiments and opinions of different and distinct portions of the Union, and of uniting to produce between them a union of feeling, calculated most effectually to repel the attempts of wicked men, to persuade them that their interests are dissimilar and can only be furthered by disunion: as though the common ship in which we are embarked, and of whose safe arrival at her destined port, we ought to entertain no doubt, were already gone to pieces, and our great object ought to be to choke each other from the floating planks, and even at the expense of each other's safety, to preserve ourselves and gain the shore!

Such are the doctrines openly avowed by some of the most strenuous supporters of the administration; but fortunately the time is close at hand when the people, instead of longer pursuing a mere will-o'-the-wisp, which, when attained, degenerates into a disgusting mucilage, shall see rising before them the steady and glorious light of the Constitution, pointing out the support of the Union, and of the great institutions of our common country, the true source of real and permanent prosperity. It is a mistake to suppose that we hold these institutions as our own, to be disposed of at our pleasure, as we sell an ox or an ass in the shambles. No—there are others, ten thousand generations yet to emerge from the stream of time, already awaiting with anxious hearts and expectant hands the legacy of our institutions there is nothing hereditary, yet the institutions themselves are so; they are heirlooms which, as we received them from our fathers, we are bound to transmit to our children. That man would be a traitor both to his fathers and his posterity, who would suffer the principles of those institutions, while in his hands, to be sullied or impaired!

FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

ON THE MARRIED STATE.

To Miss ——. Knowing that you are shortly to enter a garden, enclosed, and that you are, at present, a stranger to this garden, permit an old friend to give you some account of it. I have travelled every part and every path; know every production of every kind it can possibly yield; and, as my information can do you no harm, it may do you some good.

You know there is but one way of entrance. I need hardly tell you that it is extremely gay and glittering—strewed with flowers of every hue and every fragrance, with all that art or imagination can invent. You may fondly hope this scene of rapture will never alter, as you will not see the end of the path when you enter it. To some it proves a short one—and to you it may appear very different in the retrospect.

Here, my dear girl, let me caution you not to dream of perfect or perpetual bliss; if you do, experience will show you that it never existed on earth, save in visions, or visionary heads.

You will meet with many productions in this garden, which are charming to the eye and pleasant to the taste; but they are not all so. Let me just remark, that you are carrying into this garden one of the most delicious and delicate plants in nature—I mean good humor. Don't drop it, or lose it, as many have done so after they entered, who seldom, if ever, found it again. It is a treasure which nothing can make up to you.

When you get to the end of the first walk, which lasts about thirty steps, commonly called honey-moon-path, you will see the garden open in a vast variety of views—and here I must caution you against some productions which are nauseous and noxious, and even fatal in their tendency to the unwary and ignorant.

There is a low, small plant, which may be seen in almost every path, called indifference, though not perceived at the entrance. You will always know when near this plant, though you do not see it, by a certain coldness in the air which surrounds it. Contrary to all others, it thrives in cold, and dies in warmth. Whenever you perceive this, change your situation as soon as you can.

In the same path is often found that ugly yellow flower, called Jealousy, which I wish you never to look at. Turn from it as fast as possible—for it has the strange quality of tinging the eye that holds it with a stain which it seldom gets rid of.

As you go in, you will meet with many little crooked paths—but do not go into them. I advise you, as a friend, never to attempt it; for though at the entrance of each is written, in large letters—"In the right," when you get in, in nine cases out of ten you will find the true name to be Perverseness, and that you are in the wrong, and will not acknowledge it. This often occasions endless disputes here—is a source of perpetual difference, and sometimes of a final separation in the garden.

Near this spot, you will meet with a sturdy, knotty plant, called Obstinacy, bearing a hard, bitter fruit, which becomes fatal when taken in large quantities. Turn from it—avoid it as you would the plague.

Just opposite to this, grows that lowly, lovely shrub, Compliance; which, though not pleasant to the palate, is salutary and sweet, and produces the most delicious fruit in the garden. Never be without a sprig of it in your hand—it will often be wanted as you go along; if you do not you will surely repent the want of it.

All over the garden you may find a useful plant called Economy. It is of a thriving quality; take a good stock of it as you go it. It adorns and enriches at the same time. Many entirely overlook it; some despise it, and others think they want it. It is generally forgotten in the hurry and gaiety with which people enter this place; but the total want of it is commonly paid for with bitter repentance. I must tell you unless both partake of it, it will answer little end to either. You may if you please carry some with you into the garden; but it is a hundred to one if you do not lose it in going in. This is more useful than what you find there—for it is of another sort. Provide yourself and partner with a proper quantity of it, as soon as you can when in the place.

You observe, as you pass, two or three paths, which run much into one another—I mean those of Regularity, Exactness and Neatness. Do not think, as many do, that when once you are in, you may be careless of your person and dress. Remember, your companion will see some that are not so—this indifference will strike his eye, if not offend it. Enter those paths almost as soon as you enter the garden; and take my word for it, if you do, you will never get out of them; once fairly in, you are in for life—and the worst of it is, that if you do not

find them soon, you will never find them afterward.

Near this walk, is found that invaluable shrub Humility. This, though of no worth in itself, yet joined with other good qualities, is worth them all put together. It is never seen without being admired; and it is most amiable when not visible. They say "virtue is its own reward." I am certain pride is its own punishment. Flee from it as from a contagion, which it strongly resembles. It infects and corrupts.—Cultivate with all your care the humble plant now mentioned, as the best antidote against this poisonous weed.

Allow me, here, to drop a hint on the subject of cultivation, as that most probably will be your employment. Should you be entrused with the rearing of a flower, remember two things; first, that it is but a flower, however fair—frail in its nature, and fading at every blast; and secondly, that it is a flower in trust, for the cultivation of which you are accountable to the owner of the garden.

Should you be a witness to a blast on its dawning beauties, oh, how your fluttering heart will bleed with tenderness. Let affection sympathise. Your feelings may be conceived, but they cannot be described. The young shoot will naturally and insensibly twine around the fibres of your frame. Should it live and thrive, spare no pains to teach the young production how to rise.—Weed it, water it, prune it—it will need them all. Without this, many weeds will grow up and poison the very soil on which it grows.

Remember this is a trust for which you are accountable to Him who gave it. That you may be blest with the sweetest productions of this garden—that they may be the delight of your eyes, and that you and they, when the summer of this life is over, may be transplanted to some happier soil, and flourish in immortal vigor, in perfect and permanent felicity, is the sincere wish of your affectionate friend.

A FRIEND TO FEMALE MERIT.

JUDGE WHITE'S SPEECH,

Delivered at a Public Dinner given him at Knoxville, Wednesday, 1st Aug. 1838.

Fellow Citizens: I accept your invitation, not so much to partake of your hospitality, as to thank you, in great sincerity, for your continued confidence and support. You have been to me an impenetrable shield against calumniators and enemies.

After an absence of twelve months, with but little intermission, I am again among my constituents.

Thanks to a kind Providence, and to mine enemies, I am in good health, ready and willing to converse with you on all that has passed, and is likely to happen.

My political enemies sought to destroy me; they fancied it an easy task; more of life was left than they, or I, supposed; their unjust attacks revived energies which I, myself, believed were extinct, and to all appearances they have renewed my life's lease for some ten or twenty years.

I am not only here, but in good health; and although the last two sessions of Congress were among the most laborious I have ever served, I have no want of health to plead, for any deficiency you may find in the performance of my official duties.

I am grateful to Providence, and proud before you, in the belief, that I have not been that simple automaton, which, by the official organ, I was represented to be, capable only of saying yea or nay, to the different questions presensed to the Senate for decision.

The labors of Congress, both at the called and regular session, have been arduous; and although but few laws of a general nature have been passed, yet it has not been from inattention to the great interests of the country. There was a continued struggle between the Executive and Congress. The first wishing to obtain an unlimited, discretionary power and control over the monies belonging to the public; the latter anxiously endeavoring so to provide as to have them safely kept, and secured in such a manner as to make them applicable, at all times, to the wants of the public. To the opposition in the House of Representatives, the credit is due, of preventing the monied power from being, in due form, added to the other powers of the Executive.

Shortly after I entered your service in the Senate, the great controversy commenced, which ended in ousting the then incumbent, and placing the late Chief Magistrate in the Executive Chair. The principles for which you and I contended, and which we successfully maintained, ought never to be forgotten, and cannot be too often recurred to.

We contended that the powers of the Executive were too great, and ought to be reduced, and limited by law;—

That the expenditures of the government were extravagant and ought to be reduced;—

That it was a crime in the President, or any officer under him, to use his official station, to influence the people in elections;—

That all moneys which came into the Treasury, beyond those which were necessary to defray the economical expenses of the government, ought to be returned to the people, who were the true and legitimate owners.

And we solemniy pledged ourselves in face of the civilized world, that if we could obtain place and power, retrenchment and reform should be the order of the day. That the Augean stable should be thoroughly swept and cleansed.

Emblematic of what we intended to accomplish, we chose for our motto the broom, not one of the common broom, but the Hickory broom.

Hickory, when young, is of all descriptions of wood the most tough, strong, and durable, but when old and worm-eaten, the most brittle and worthless.

Confiding in the sincerity of our professions, the sovereign people, through the ballot-box, placed our political friends in power and after a most solemn and formal renewal of our pledges, we commenced our operations, and for the first four years I believed we were making some headway. We had checked Internal Improvements within the States, by mere Federal power, by Vetoing the Maysville Road Bill, the Rockville Road Bill, and by Vetoing a bill to re-charter the Bank of the United States; but when the second four years of our terms commenced, then commenced also a controversy upon the question, who should succeed the then Chief Magistrate.

For one I kept on, endeavoring to accomplish the task we had undertaken, but the more we swept the dirtier the stable became, and eventually we found our broom would not perform its office; the political moths and worms had got into it, and had eaten the splits so badly, that the moment we attempted to sweep, they broke off, and finally, when the second four years ended, and we come to look into the Augean stable, we found it ten times as full of litter and filth as it was when we commenced our operations.

In the Senate we made an effort to pass, and did actually pass, a bill to limit the power of the Executive, in removals from office. This bill was precisely similar to one reported by a committee of which I was a member, when Mr. Adams was in office. So far as I knew, it was then approved by the whole political party to which I belonged; I therefore gave it all the support in my power, and made, in favor of it, what I thought the best speech I had ever made in Congress. But alas! when we came to take the vote, had it not been for Col. Benton, who with difficulty voted for it, of all my old Democratic friends, I would have been found "solitary and alone" in its support.

For this vote and this speech, I have never been forgiven by those in power. I was excommunicated; that which was sound Democracy when Mr. Adams was in power, was in their opinion, rank Federalism in the days of his successor.

They did right to excommunicate me. It was a mistake to suppose I ever belonged to such a set of changelings. I had been in earnest in my professions, and wished to carry them out in practice. You know what sort of a Democrat I am. I claim to be a Republican of the Jefferson school, such an one as my God and my education have made me. Modern Democrats are a different sect entirely. They are made at any time the Federal Executive needs them. He makes a modern Democrat out of an old Federalist, or any other worse material. You and I both know some that not many years since were made out of anti-War Federalists, so rank, that during the late war the young men had thoughts of soaking them in the tanvats, on account of their Tory sentiments. The process is a very simple one; the President has a political jar ready filled with a yellow metal, and by rubbing well the candidate for Democracy with this metal, his views and principles are entirely changed, and he immediately becomes a fit communicant of this modern church. Away with such Democrats; they cannot and will not long deceive the people. Ere long it will be found by all, that while this sect have Democracy on their lips, at hearts, they are tyrants and despots.

For what did you and I toil and labor to displace Mr. Adams? It was that we might bring back the practice of the government to sound Jeffersonian principles—to an economical expenditure of the public money.

Before the second term of his successor had expired, some of my political friends believed my humble name ought to be presented to the people as a candidate for the high station he filled. Some in this assemblage well know I remonstated against this use of my name, and foretold that with my limited capacity and humble pretensions, no hope of success ought to be entertained. They thought differently; I did not and would not yield my assent until informed that the Federal Executive had threatened that if I did permit the use of my name, I should be rendered odious to society. This threat answered a purpose that the persuasion of friends could not. Despotic power never has governed and never shall govern me. My name was given to the public, and should have been, if the act had lost me the good opinion of every political friend I had upon earth, and I might almost add if it had even endangered the good opinion of my wife and children. The result is well known to us all. The Administration did its worst. Its thousand presses were opened upon me and my friends, and here I am, in better health, and I think entitled to more character than when they commenced upon me. Still, let no man scorn the power of the press. To withstand its influence is a perilous effort. I have made the experiment, and now assure you that I should feel less risk to-morrow in shouldering my musket and knapsack, and marching to the swamps of Florida, for a six months' campaign against the Seminoles, than in encountering such incessant discharges of calumny and slander, from all the presses which an American Executive has the power to bring into action.

In this conflict you, the freemen of Tennessee, were my shield. The poisoned arrows of my enemies have fallen harmless at my feet. I have sustained no injury, and your firmness has given a brilliancy to the star which glitters to the name of Tennessee, of which we may all be proud.

For one I am quite satisfied with the result. Let none suppose I am either disappointed or mortified. Still more, all may be assured, that with my consent my name will never again be used for any office whatever. If I ever had any aspirations for high office, time has put an end to them. I am not so old yet, as to have the childish belief, that my vigor of body and mind are to last always. In all the stations I have yet occupied, I have been enabled so to acquit myself as never to mortify my friends. Humble as my pretensions are, I have sometimes been placed in high office as the associate of some, who have had much character among men; many of you were witnesses of the manner in which our official duties were discharged, and I am proud in the belief, that my reputation has never suffered by any comparison. My hope and prayer is, that I may have discretion enough to surrender even my present station, before I am so enfeebled, either in body or mind, as to make it necessary for the interest of Tennessee to hiss me from the stage.

The late Executive then, has had his will carried into effect by the vote of the American people. They have listened to his statements, "that the whole value of his Administration would be lost, unless Mr. Van Buren was elected to carry out his unfinished measures." The appointee of the late President has been elected to "finish his unfinished business."

My friends, is he not getting through it with a rapidity which you did not anticipate? From the height of prosperity, in about six months from the day of his inauguration, the country was brought to a state of unexampled embarrassment. Should he keep on in his ill-advised course, he will have performed his allotted task long before the lapse of his four years. The great interests of the country will be all sacrificed, and by an addition of the monied power of the government, in an organized form, to the powers already possessed by the Federal Executive, the liberty of the people will be near its termination.

Do not deceive yourselves by thinking that the Executive project for uniting the purse with the sword is to be abandoned. No such thing. It will be renewed again and again, so long as the most distant hope of success continues. The present Executive knows full well he has no distinctive character of his own. That he must conform to the will and wish of those who placed him in his present high station. He knows the means by which he acquired it, and must act out his part.

Remember that the miserable Lizzard can reach the pinnacle of the same spire on which the Eagle proudly perches himself; but the process by which he reaches it is very different. The latter, trusting to his native strength and his own good wings, fearlessly soars aloft and proudly perches himself on the summit, in view of all beholders. While the other, degraded reptile, stealthily and cautiously creeps up, clinging to and ascending that side of the column which will but screen him from observation, until he reaches the pinnacle, and then slyly peeps over, ready to shrink back when he finds himself discovered.

Do you ask what then is to be done, when a political lizzard has taken possession of the station which ought alone to be occupied by the Eagle? My answer is ready. Through the ballot-boxes, keep steadily switching him until he descends to that level which it is the interest of mankind he should occupy.

It is useless to deny the fact, it is undeniably true, that notwithstanding all the promises, professions and pledges of the late Administration, the Executive branch of the government has become a piece of mere party machinery, operating in all elections, both State and Federal. Some few years since, on the centenary birth-day of Gen. Washington, it was beautifully said, by one of our most distinguished men, "that whenever our government became a party machine, the liberty of the country could not be preserved; that the government could by law protect men against murder, but not against suicide." There is great force in the remark, yet I hope it is not true.—There is, however, but one remedy in either case. Take from the individual the razor with which he is about to cut his throat, and he is, for the present, safe against suicide. In the same way, when you find those in possession of Executive power using it, as the machine of political suicide, take away the means of mischief, and you prevent political suicide; take from them their offices, and place them in hands more worthy, and the Republic may yet be saved.

The late Administration came in on the question of reform and a retrenchment of expenditures. Pray, what abuse has been corrected? Not one! What retrenchment has taken place? None. Abuses have been multiplied and expenditures have been increased.

Mr. Adams was turned out because he was expending from twelve to thirteen millions of dollars per year, and now we are expending from thirty-five to forty millions per annum.

Can any man be so stupid as not to see this all wrong? Can the babble of Democracy sanctify such a course?

Partizans may sing Democracy, until like the locusts, their blacks are split, but it will not satisfy the people. We must be taught two things, and that speedily. We must have a sound currency, and the government must expend less money.

There is a constant press to increase offices, and to increase salaries. Can any friend of the Administration put his finger upon any message, specifying the office to be abolished, or the salary to be decreased? Yet they prate of Democracy.

A short time since, we had a great struggle to know what should be done with surplus money in the Treasury. Now the struggle is to know how to raise enough to keep the government in motion.

That which we had, is all gone. Our currency is destroyed, and with it the commerce of the country. Our sources of revenue are the sales of public lands and duties upon importations of goods.

While the currency is deranged, both these sources of revenue are drying up, and we are without revenue, to supply actual wants, and what have we resorted to? To making paper money; to issuing Treasury notes.

A short time since we and our families were to be made glad, by peeping at our Benton Yellow Jackets, that were peeping through our purses at us; but what now have we? Nothing but yellow backed Treasury notes, intended to supply the double purpose of a deficit in the Treasury, and a circulating medium.

Since the first of September last we have authorized the issuing of twice ten millions of Treasury Notes, and why? Because we needed money, and had it not.

The credit of the United States is good, and we have an express power to borrow money: but if we borrow, the public will see that a national debt is contracting, and will enquire into expenditures, therefore the administration prefer a resort to treasury notes. They appear to cost nothing, and if tolerated, extravagant expenditures may be continued without alarm to the public. This contrivance ought to be nipped in the bud.

Treasury Notes are unconstitutional, except used as a means to procure a loan. Bills of credit cannot be issued as a currency, by either Federal or State authority. If tolerated, we will soon have an extravagant government, and a depreciated paper currency. Whenever an amount of Treasury Notes is issued, as a currency, beyond the duties and sales of Public Lands, they must and will depreciate, and the mass of people are to be the sufferers.

Against these issues, I have raised my voice, and recorded my votes, and shall continue to do so.

You are ready to ask me what is a remedy for the evils under which the country labors? I tell you plainly. The remedy must be found in a firm and manly exercise of the elective Franchise. Vote for no man, who will not firmly and fearlessly exert himself to prevent those now in power from accomplishing the purposes they have in view, and when the time arrives, let us exert ourselves to displace the present Chief Magistrate.

I may be asked, who will you put in his place? Is he not one of your own original party, and will you go against a man of your own principles?

In all sincerity I will answer these questions. In the first place then I say, at present, I do not know who we ought to endeavor to put in the place of the present incumbent. Two years and more are to elapse before the election. Previous to that time every man whose name has been mentioned as a probable candidate, may be removed from the stage of action, or matters may be disclosed in relation to them, which may change entirely our opinions of their characters and qualifications. There is only one thing on this subject upon which my mind is at rest, and that is, that for the present incumbent I will never vote; whilst I entertain the same opinion of him which I now do.

I have now the same politics and the same political objects to accomplish which I had in 1828, when you and I successfully exerted ourselves to elect the late Chief Magistrate.

Towards the accomplishment of these objects, we have made no progress whatever. We have been deceived and disappointed, and in my opinion the present incumbent has been the chief instrument in effecting this deception and disappointment. To continue him longer in office would therefore be giving up all wish for those improvements in our public affairs, which I believe the interests of the country pressingly require.

Before the time of the election arrives, some man, not now thought of as a candidate, holding political opinions similar to my own may be brought before the public with a reasonable prospect of success. In that event he should have my cordial support.

Although much has been said during the last session of Congress on the subject of the next election, yet I have taken no part in it, eitheir directly or indirectly, and to no one of those spoken of as candidates have I in any degree committed myself. I am now as free to make my choice as any of you can be.

I have however reflected on this subject, in all its bearings and contingencies, and am free to state, that from present indications, I think it most probable Mr. Van Buren will be a candidate for re-election, and that he will be opposed by some one only of the old opposition. Very probably Mr. Clay. In that event I have asked myself the question what course ought I to pursue?

For Mr. Van Buren I have already said I never and never will vote, if he pursues the course pursued for the last few years. My motto is "not words but deeds." I judge of him by what he has done, and caused to be done, and not by what he has professed.

It is true he has professed, at times, to belong to the same political party to which I have ever adhered: but his practice has on no one point corresponded with that profession.

He is a tariff man and voted for that most odious of all our tariffs, that of 1828. I am against all tariffs for pretection merely.

He is for internal improvements by the Federal Government where the object is what he calls national, and actually voted for the erection of toll gates on the Cumberland Road.

I deny that the Federal Government possesses any such power within the States.

He is against a national Bank, and so am I, but then he goes for a treasury bank, which I think much worse than a National Bank, by incorporating Stockholders.

He is for increasing Executive power and patronage. I am for diminishing and limiting them.

He is in favor of the Federal Executive and officers under him using their power to influence public opinion in Elections. I am decidedly opposed to any such practices.

He is in the favor of the Chief Magistrate in office selecting his successor, and using all his influence to have him elected.

I think such a practice calculated to convert our Republic into a Monarchy, and therefore believe no man ought to be President who holds such doctrine.

It is useless now to pursue this contrast any further. You will readily perceive it is an entire mistake to suppose we ever belonged to the same party; yet it is true we once nominally did. He came into it, and gave his support at rather a late day, when possibly he believed we would succeed whether he joined us or not.

To him I have still another objection. He did not come into office upon any character of his own, and no man is fit for the station he now occupies, unless he attains it upon the strength of his own principles and character. He is nothing but a mere tuft of political mistetoe, having no root of his own, adhering to and supported by, the limb of a distinct trunk altogether, and must as infallibly perish whenever that trunk ceases to nourish him, as the tuft on yonder oak, whenever that oak shall have decayed and fallen.

The question then recurs should Mr. Clay be the opposing candidate, what ought I to do?

I answer, I ought to exercise my right of suffrage, so as most to promote the public welfare. I am entirely opposed to following the example of throwing away my vote, because the community will neither select me, nor the man of my choice. It is my duty deliberately and impartially to compare the principles and characters of those between whom the choice is to be made, and to vote according to my best judgment. Permit me then, for a few moments, to draw your attention to a contrast between these two gentlemen.

Mr. Van Buren is in favor of a protective tariff, and voted for that of 1828—

Mr. Clay is also in favor of a protective tariff, but did not vote for that of 1828. He is the author of the compromise act of 1832, which settles the question to the satisfaction of the country at large, and which he believes ought not to be disturbed.

Mr. Clay thinks the Federal Government has the power to make Internal Improvements within the States, but ought not to exercise the power, except upon an object of general or national utility, and that now, as the States have taken up the business of Internal Improvements, the Federal Government ought not to meddle with it, but rather aid the States with means, by distributing, when our funds will permit us, the proceeds of our public lands.

Mr. Van Buren thinks the Federal Government can and ought to make Internal Improvements when the object is national: but has no such power where the object is local.

The opinion I think more exceptional than that of Mr. Clay, because under it the President has a discretionary power to make improvements where he pleases, by calling the objects national, and refusing them at pleasure, by calling the objects local.

Mr. Clay thinks we have the power to charter a National Bank and that we ought to exercise it.

Mr. Van Buren is against a National Bank, but is in favor of a Treasury Bank.

This last is in my judgment the most dangerous opinion.

One great objection to incorporating a National Bank is a fear that the Directors and President might co-operate in elections, and if they did, that the monied power united with Executive patronage would be an overmatch for any power in the hands of the People.

Now in case of a National Bank owned by Stockholders, this union might or might not take place: but in case of a Treasury Bank the union is certain, and every thing is in due form of Law put into the power of the President.

Even upon these great leading points, I think Mr. Clay greatly preferable to Mr. Van Buren: but the contrast ought to stop here.

Mr. Van Buren is in favor of Executive power and patronage in its very worst forms and ramifications. Mr. Clay is in favor of reducing and limiting them by Law.

In a few words I must state that I think the great difference between the two men is, that Mr. Van Buren will profess any opinions which will gain him most votes in an election, and that when elected he will practice on whatever principles will give to himself and his partisans the most money, without any regard to the great interest of the country.

That Mr. Clay is a bold, ambitious, frank and talented man. That if in office he would be ambitious so to administer the Government as to make for himself the reputation of a great man, in the estimation of enlightened men in his own day, and of posterity in all time to come.

I have thus frankly stated to you my opinions in relation to these men. I have done so the more willingly because I am under no obligations to either, nor have I any thing to hope from them.

It has been the fashion with you and with me, to endeavor to put down and keep down Mr. Clay in time past. In turn, he has helped to put and keep me down. His *third* candidate for the Presidency furnished the only argument which enabled the late Chief Magistrate to transfer the Southern States to his candidate. For all this I care not. I had no claims on Mr. Clay. On several great questions we had ever disagreed, and still do. Should I support him in the coming contest, it will not be because I have changed, or intend to change, my principles, but because I like his better than I do those of Mr. Van Buren, and because should he be elected, I expect much benefit to the country, but not all I would expect by electing a candidate with whom I accorded in opinion upon all great questions.

Be it therefore remembered, that if I sustain Mr. Clay, neither he nor his friends are to believe for a moment that I surrender any one of my political principles. Far otherwise—I will retain them all—and should I still be in the Senate, if he were elected, and attempted to carry out any principle in which I have disagreed with him, he would find in me the same opposition I have ever manifested.

In voting in elections, as in the discharge of every other duty to society, it is my business to do all the good I can; and if I cannot get a candidate to vote for who comes up to my political standard, to select that one who comes nearest to it.

Fellow citizens—I thank you for continued confidence and good opinion; I thank you for the patient manner in which you have given me your attention. Had I the voice now which I had when, forty two years ago, I first addressed my country-men on yonder hill, [pointing to the Court House,] you would have been enabled to hear me without huddling together in so small a compass; but your kindness can always remedy my imperfections. I ask you to join me in the sentiment which I will now read, and pass to your President, to be proposed as one nearest to my heart:

Tennessee—May she ever adhere to her own principles—remain too honest to be purchased, too well informed to be misled, and too unyielding to be subdued. In every struggle between parties, may her sons rally as a body guard to protect the Constitution.

The Queen's Marriage.—The constant attendance of Prince George of Cambridge, on the Queeu, when she is engaged in a party of pleasure, has given much uneasiness to a certain clique of confederates at Court. The Queen is one who, though young in years, well knows power; and she is one who, will not allow her feelings to be controlled by impernent interference. Lord Melbourne encourages the intimacy between the Royal cousins, and there is every prospect of seeing the prince the consort of Queen Victoria. Should this event come off, there will be weeping & gnashing of teeth among the German satelites. Prince George is uow in his twentieth year, and it is stated that he will remain at Gibralter, visit Malta, and others of our possessions, so as to be absent two years, when he will receive her majesty's hand. The marriages of cousins have not all been felicitious; but we imagine that the Prince, who is particularly generous and good tempered will make a very comfortable companion for the little.

London Satirist.

OUR COUNTRY.

BY JUDGE STORY.

When we recollect what has been, what is, how is it possible not to feel a profound sense of the responsibilities of this Republic to all future ages! What vast motives press upon us for lofty effort! What brilliant prospects invite our enthusiasm! What solemn warnings at once demand our vigilance and moderate our confidence.

The old world had already revealed to us, in its unsealed books, the beginning and end of all its marvellous struggles in the cause of liberty. Greece! lovely Greeee! the land of schoiars and the nurse of arms, where sister republics, in fair procession, chanted the praise of liberty and the good—where is she? Her arts are no more. The last sad relics of her temples are but the barracks of a ruthless soldiery; the fragments of her columns and palaces are in the dust, yet beautiful in ruins! She fell not when the mighty were upon her. Her sons were united at Thermopylæ and Marathon, and the tide of her triumph rolled back upon the Hellespont. She fell not by the hands of her own people. The man of Macedonia did not the work of destruction.—It was already done by her own corruptions, banishments, and dissensions.

Rome! republican Rome! whose eagles glanced in the rising sun—where and what is she? The eternal city yet remains proud eveu in her desolation, noble in decline, venerable in the majesty of religion, and calm in the composure of death. The malaria has but travelled in the parts won by the destroyer. More than eighteen centuries have mourned over the loss of the empire. A moral disease was upon her before Cæsar had passed the Rubicon, and Brutus did not restore her health by the deep probings of the Senate Chamber. The Goths, and Vandals, and Huns, the swarms of the North, completed only what was begun at home. Romans betrayed Rome. The legions were bought and sold, but the people paid the tribute-money.

And where are the Republics of modern times, which clustered around immortal Italy? Venice and Greece exist but in name. The Alps, indeed, look down upon the brave and peaceful Swiss, in their native fastnesses; but the guaranty of their freedom is their weakness, and not their strength. The mountains are not easily retained. When the invader comes, he moves like an avalanche, carrying destruction in his path. The peasantry sink before him. The country, is too poor for plunder, and too rough for valuable conquest. Nature presents her eternal barrier on every side, to check the wantonness of ambition. And Switzerland remains, with her simple institutions, a military road to climates scarcely worth a permanent possession, and protected by the jealousy of her neighbors.

We stand the latest, and, if we fall, probably the last example of self-government by the People. We have begun it under circumstances of the most auspicious nature. We are in the vigor of youth.—Our growth has never been checked by the oppression of tyranny. Our constitutions have never been enfeebled by the vices or luxuries of the world.

Such as we are, we have been from the beginning; simple, hardy, intelligent, accustomed to self-government and self-respect. The Atlantic rolls between us and a formidable foe. Within our own territory, stretching through many degrees of latitude, we have the choice of many products, and many means of independence. The government is mild—the press free. Religion is free. Knowledge reaches, or may reach every home. What fairer prospect of success could be presented? What more is necessary than for the People to preserve what they themselves have created?

Already has the age caught the spirit of our institutions. It has ascended the Andes, and snuffed the breezes of oceans. It has infused itself in the life-blood of Europe, and warmed the sunny plains of France, and the low lands of Holland. It has touched the philosophy of Germany and the North, and, moving onward to the South, has opened to Greece the lesson of better days.

Can it be that America, under such circumstances, can betray herself? That she is to be added to the catalogue of republics, the inscription upon whose ruin is, "they were, bnt they were not?" Forbid it, my countrymen. Forbid it, Heaven.

I call upon you, FATHERS, by the shades of your ancestors, by the dear ashes which repose in this precious soil, by all you hope to be, resist every project of disunion; resist every attempt to fetter your conscience, or smother your public schools, or extinguish your system of public instruction.

I call upon you, MOTHERS, by that which never fails in woman, the love of your offspring, to teach them, as they climb your knees to lean on your bosom, the blessing of liberty. Swear them at the altar, as with their baptismal vows, to be true to their country and never forsake her.

I call upon you, young men, to remember whose sons you are, whose blood flows in your veins. Life can never be too short which brings nothing but disgrace and oppression. Death never comes too soon, if necessary, in defence of tho liberties of our country.

The Madisonian says that it has good authority for saying that an application has been made to Mr. W. C. Rives that he would permit himself to be candidate for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren, and that Col. Johnson is to be dropped. If the Colonel is to be dropped, we expect the name of Mr. Buchanan of Pensylvania will be substituted for it, and not Mr. Rives. We have had several hints that the Colonel was jealous that the Pennsylvania Senator would usurp his place.

Char. Republican.

The South Carolinian" is to be the name of a new paper to be started in the interest of Mr. Calhoun, at Columbia, S. C., by A. H. Pemberton, Esq.

Junius.—The recent death of Mr. F... cis, only son of Sir Philip Franc... sibly elicit some new facts relating to ... of the Letters of Junius. Sir Philip F... queathed his house in St. James's ... political and classical library, also his ... to Lady Francis and to his son. His ... political pamphlets, published about the ... when Junius's Letters appeared in the P... vertiser, are illustrated with manuscript ... lating to the persons who figured in the ... rable epistles. It is possible that some ... tion may be found respecting the ... memorable epistles, bound in yellow ... Sampson Woodfall, and sent to the ... Philip Francis left, sealed up in his ... manuscript, a history of the period in ... lived, containing biographical sketches of ... nent statesmen, his contemporaries.

The above paragraph appeared ... in a London paper, and nearly ... since which time nothing ... transpired to realize the writer's ... tion. The question "*Who wrote the Letters of Junius?*" is still as difficult ... and it is still as emphatically ... in the republic of letters, as it ... seventy years ago, and has continued ... ever since. Critics have appreciate its importance, but have ... time brought their sincerity under ... by elaborating ingenious essays on ... ject. The public mind in both ... this country is ever on the qui ... an attempt, however unconscious, ... made to penetrate the mystery. ... *thirty* candidates for the author... been proposed. The claims of some ... have been pressed with unusual ... dexterity, and in several instances ... casioned examples of indirect ... fine as any which our language can ... All this goes far towards vindicating ... ration made by the author: "When ... in dedicating the letters to his country ... kings and ministers are forgotten, ... force and direction of personal ... no longer understood, and when ... are only felt in their remotest consequence, ... this book will, I believe, be found to ... principles worthy to be transmitted ... terity."

It is a little remarkable that, of ... elaborate essays on the authorship of ... six are from American pens. ... Dr. Graham's book, published ... claiming Horne Tooke to be the ... Child's articles, in the same year, ... Massachusetts Journal, and Mr. ... publication, in 1829, both supporting ... same theory; an anonymous volume ... stood to be written by an eminent ... lawyer, called "Junius Unmasked," ... lished in 1829, and presenting new ... support of Lord George Sackville's ... sions: Dr. Waterhouse's volume, ... contending for Lord Chatham; and ... of letters by Mr. Newhall, a ... Salem, Massachusetts, published ... same year, and claiming the unappropriated ... laurels for Lord Temple, the last, ... no means the least plausible, candidate ... ter all, it is still "*stat nominis umbra*."

National Intelligencer.

THE FRIENDLESS.

It is remarkable how a single word, ... fectedly uttered, will sometimes ... us, more fully and strikingly than ... many books, the deep and long ... ence of a human heart. Not long ... friend of ours invited a small party of ... children from an asylum, to spend ... of a Wednesday afternoon at his home ... Boston.) They manifested, each in ... that Nature prompted or education ... the most eager delight. It was ... rich treat to them in their lonely state ... would have done any body's heart good ... and hear them.

As he was distributing amongst them ... contents of a basket of oranges, he ... to hear one of the little girls say to ... panion who was sitting at her side, ... why Mr.——has invited us to his house ... is because we haven't *any friends*. I ... *had a friend come to see me for five years!*

Merciful heaven! Only twelve years ... and not have seen the face of one friend ... five long years!

We have heard many a sad tale of ... age, and thought that we felt sympathy ... friendless to the heart like these—but ... so palpable the dreariness of the ... and nights that heavily follow one ... unenlivened by a single smile or kind ... of one living being with whom the ... less can claim kindred. We thought ... that we knew, of old; something of ... ue of our friends, and estimated ... gether too lightly, their joyous and ... influence upon the pulses of the ... never before did our natural relations ... so precious to our regard, or did ... involuntary seek to bind them to us ... such a tenacious embrace, as since ... ple words of the poor orphan girl have ... to us one slight and inadequate ... of her unutterable and melancholy ... ence.

No wonder that God from his secret ... has sent out so many kindly messengers, ... sacred promises of love to the ... forsaken, the parentless and the friendless, ... O how much do they need the sympathy ... Heaven, who have no friends on earth ... how pleasant to the angels of ... pay their unobtrusive and peace-breathing ... sits to the children of loneliness and ... Would it not repay us richly, as ... sand fold, if we would open our ... frequently to those who have no home, ... distribute our kindly sympathies, ... indeed, the bread of life, more freely ... who hunger and thirst for words of ... ship and looks of affection and ...

Christian Reg...

Gen. McDuffie.—The Columbia ... of the 24th inst., says:—As this ... opinion, in relation to the currency ... before the people, in this crisis, is ... of much dispute, we will merely state ... in an interview with him a few days ... he promised to make, through our ... a free and full developement of his ... upon this momentous question; and ... expect the manuscript in time for ... publication. In the mean time we ... that we understand him still to ... the constitutionality of a United States ... but that he now thinks it inexpedient ... reasons which we leave to himself to ... and that he approves of the entire ... of the Government and the Banks ... favor of the Sub-Treasury Scheme ... limited Specie feature.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

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...TICIPATED INDIAN HOSTILITIES.
...e Nashville Banner of the 22d ultimo ...s a correspondence between Gen. ...ss and Gov. CANNON, of an important ...tter. We give below the letter of ...GAINES entire, which discloses a ...ment of the Indians on our Western ...ers, in the highest degree alarming, if ...ews of the General be correct. He ...s consequence, applied to the Secre... of War for permission to raise ten thou... volunteers, and has also requested ...ernor CANNON to be prepared to furnish ...m of them from Tennesee. Governor C. ...plied, promising to furnish promptly ...number that may be required from ...State.

...e sincerely hope that Gen. GAINES ...Col. MASON have misconceived the ob... of the meeting of the Indians, and that ...y prove to be only for some business ...ers of a pacific character, having re... to their peculiar and mutual inter... —*Cincinnati Whig.*

...re is the General's letter:

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DIVISION, St. Louis, Aug. 8, 1838.

...I do myself the honor to transmit here... for your information, a copy of a letter which ...as just now received from Lieut. Col. R. H. ...ee, 1st Dragoons, commanding at Fort Lea... ...worth, reporting to me the well ascertained ...sition of the Cherokee Indians of the Arkansas ...ver, the Cherokee country, on the Illinois river, ...ty miles above the mouth of the Barren fork, ...on the 11th of September, next month.

...The object of the council, and the reason for ...ding the Osages and Kansas, are unknown; ...Lieut. Col. states that there is no doubt in ...nd that the object of the council is to effect ...ion of the different tribes preparatory to strik... ...simultaneous blow upon the settlements of ...sas and Missouri, from Red river to the up... Mississippi.

...Concurring as I do in this opinion, and being ...nvinced that the Cherokees of Texas and Ar... have been instigated by the agents of Mex... who have been endeavoring for more than two ...past to organize a combination of Cherokees ...ll the nations west of Arkansas and the ...of Missouri—a combination capable of bring... ...into action upon our frontier over twenty ...hand mounted warriors—a force that, under ...daring leaders, would lay waste the whole ...of their settlements from the mouth of the ...to the Falls of St. Anthony, including the ...cotton-growing section of America, on Red ...with some of the most valuable sugar districts ...Louisiana, if indeed the enemy is suffered to ...ommence the work of *destruction* before our mea... of *protection* are matured—with these impres... I cannot but anticipate authority to con... upon the Arkansas frontier a sufficient ...to enable me to check the incipient move... of the Indians.

...Five thousand mounted Kentuckians and Ten... troops, added to our present regular forces, ...which is the 1st Regiment of Dragoons, (the ...I have ever seen,) would enable me effec... to thwart the designs of the enemy, and ...better protection to the frontier than five ...that force would accomplish, after the con... ...ction of the enemy and his successful com... ...ement in his savage work of destruction.

...I have therefore to request of your Excellency ...promulgation of authority for the formation of ...ifteen companies—to be organized and held ...ready to march by the 1st of September, or as soon ...thereafter as they should receive orders—to serve ...the United States six months, unless sooner dis... ...charged. Should the apprehended combination of ...some of the different tribes of Indians invited take ...place, I shall need for the defence of the Western ...frontier from three thousand to five thousand men ...from your State. And I shall hold myself in honor ...and in duty bound to make every requisite provi... ...sion for their health and comfort preparatory to ...meeting the enemy; and above all, to afford them ...every proper opportunity to sustain the chivalry of ...the State, and to take care of the sick and wound...

I am, with very great respect, your Excellen...most obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES.
Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.
His Excellency NEWTON CANNON, *Gov. of Tenn.*

Important from the Western Frontier—Indian Troubles.—The St. Louis Republican of the 14th instant states that an important despatch has been forwarded by Major Dawson of Fort Gibson, to General Gaines, at the Southern Division. The substance of this communication is, that the Cherokees have built a council house, which is said to be considerably larger than any heretofore erected by any tribe of Indians. They have sent messengers, with the black and red wampum, to all the tribes from the Red river to the Sacs and Foxes on the Mississippi—omitting only the Kansas and Osages—inviting them to meet in council at the Cherokee Council House in September next. This movement is believed to be but an initial step to further difficulties, and made with a view of enlisting and uniting all the tribes along the frontier in such measures as may be adopted.

They have proceeded with great caution and secrecy in the measure, and have endeavored to keep all their proceedings from the knowledge of their agents and of the agents of the posts. The time proposed for holding the council is sufficiently late to admit of the emigrating Cherokees reaching their country. All the information elicited seems to confirm the opinion expressed some time ago, by General Arbuckle, of the hostile intentions of several of the tribes, though it is not believed that any movement will be attempted by them until the opening of Spring.

General Gaines, it is added, has forwarded the despatch of Major Mason to the proper Department, with a request that he may be permitted to attend the council with an adequate force. It would probably be the most effectual means to awe them into a compliance with their duty, and would effectually prevent the formation of any plans of general and united rising. It is greatly to be desired that his request should be granted.

Information confirming the foregoing account has also reached Nashville.

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

The difficulties which now surround the settlement of this boundary afford a new instance of the impolicy and danger, alike between nations, of individuals as between nations, of postponing the settlement of contested questions.

When the treaty of 1783 was made, and some years after, the territory over which the line must, at any rate, run was a sheer wilderness, which, for actual possession or occupation, was worth little or nothing to either party; but now civilization and settlements are on it and around it, and both interest and feeling are warmly enlisted on each side.

It is not a comfortable reflection either, for our statesmen that the whole question was once put in a train for final, and peaceful arrangement, which, however, Mr. Jefferson, for reasons since ascertained to have been without foundation, broke up.

On the 12th May, 1803, a convention was signed in London, by Mr. Rufus King as Minister of the United States, and Lord Hawkesbury, then the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the ascertaining and adjusting the boundaries between the United States and the British possessions.

At the negotiation of this convention the writer of these remarks was present, and remembers well to have seen the negotiators intent, on hands and knees, with pencil and compass, to mark the boundary, as it might probably be run, on a very large map, spread on the floor of the Foreign Office.

The main provision of this convention was, that two commissioners should be appointed, one by each party and a third by agreement of the two, or by lot out of the two, or by lot out of two named by them, who should have power to determine the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, and from that point to run the boundary to the northwest part of the Lake of the Woods, from which the line was to be continued directly to the nearest source of the Mississippi.

When this convention, which, as we have before said, was signed in London on the 12th May, 1803, reached Washington, the convention for the purchase of Louisiana had just been completed; and Mr. Jefferson, apprehensive that the line, as stipulated to be run from the Lake of the Woods to the nearest source of the Mississippi, might interfere with the northern boundary of Louisiana, rejected the convention without submitting it to the Senate. Subsequent researches have proved that this line would in no wise have interfered with the limits of Louisiana, and accordingly the northwestern boundary, or that including the frontier between the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, has since been amicably and definitively settled by the Governments of the two countries.

The Maine boundary, which then was thought of least importance, the settlement of which was, by Mr. King's convention, provided for in a speedy and economical manner, but which was sacrificed to a chimerical apprehension of possible and contingent interference with that of Louisiana—a certainty to an uncertainty—remains portentous and threatening. We cannot form a better wish for both parties than that the negotiations to which it must yet lead may be mutually conducted in the fair, candid, upright, and honorable spirit which presided at and produced the convention of 1803.

N. Y. American.

Important from Texas.—The steamer Columbia, from Houston, which arrived yesterday morning, brought files of the Banner as late as the 17th, and the Commercial Intelligencer of the 18th—they contain nothing new or of special interest. Through the same channel we have received a letter from our Texan correspondent, under date of the 20th from Houston. The contents of his letter tend to confirm the rumors that have come to us by the way of Natchitoches. He says at the close of his communication, that the secretary of War had just received a despatch—and it is reported that the Mexicans of Nacogdoches has declared for the constitution of 1824, and joined the Cherokees—and that the militia has been called out to the number of eight hundred to defend the frontier. The country is reported to be healthy—the prospects of an abundant harvest are flattering. In anticipation of a numerous emigration, the Texan planters have cultivated grain crops chiefly—vast quantities of corn have been raised, sufficient it is supposed to supply the country. The provisions have been so exhorbitantly high the last season, as to convince the people of the folly of relying upon importation for the necessaries which they could raise at home, with so little expense and trouble. The coming election seems to produce very little excitement. The death of Colonel Grayson has left Lamar without a competitor for the presidential chair. The friends of the deceased candidate had a meeting at Houston on the 16th instant, and after duly weighing such circumstances as seemed calculated to guide them to proper conclusions, the question whether under existing circumstances, it was advisable to nominate another candidate for the Presidency, was taken and decided in the negative. A letter received at Houston, conveys the gratifying intelligence of the escape of Colonel Karnes from the hands of the Mexican banditti, who recently attacked him on the San Antonia road, about 20 miles north of Goliad. No intelligence had been heard of Mr. Brennan, the Senator from San Patricio, who had the bad luck to fall into the same hands, and for whose safety painful apprehensions were expressed. The Banner of the 12th instant states that a considerable body of men, armed and equipped, had marched from the neighborhood of Velasco and Victoria, to Corpus Christi, for the purpose of checking the depredations of the Mexican marauders in that quarter. A citizen of Texas encountered in the vicinity of Labacca, a band of Indians (the Tonkawates and Lipans) about 300 in number, encamped near a creek—it is not stated whether they were friendly or hostile. The steamer Warsaw had been purchased by Capt. Ferguson, and converted into a boarding house for the benefit of the city of Houston, where we presume commodious hotels must be scarce. The Houston Price Current may be found under the commercial head.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

Unwritten Philosophy.—In my schoolboy days, when I loved better to rob birds' nests and plunder orchards than acquire knowledge, I have often deserted the schoolroom and pursued the above mentioned avocations in the forest, in my usual quiet manner. I recollect once, when having been lost in the intricacies of the wood, I stumbled upon a little hut. Being extremely thirsty, and rightly concluding that a spring would be found in its vicinity, I wended my way thither. I found it occupied by an old woman, of whom I requested a draught of water. It was soon furnished, and when I had despatched it, I was overwhelmed with questions. "Arn't you one of the 'Cademy boys?" inquired she.

"Yes, marm," was the reply.

"Well, I declare!" ejaculated the old woman, "they say you larn queer things down there. Why, they say the world is round!"

"The world marm," said I, anxious to display my acquired knowledge, "is not exactly round, but resembles in shape a flattened orange; and it turns on its axis once in twenty-four hours."

"Well, I don't know any thing about its *axes*," replied she, "but I know it don't turn round, for if it did we'd be all tumbled off; and as to its being round, any one can see it's a square piece of ground, standing on a rock."

"Standing on a rock?—but upon what does that stand?"

"Why, on another, to be sure.

"But what supports the last?"

"Lauk! child, how stupid you are—*there's rocks all the way down.*"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5, 1838.

Veritas.—An article over this signature appeared in the last number of the "North Carolina Journal," which for vulgarity and low abuse, surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever seen in print. The writer, whoever he may be, seems to have ransacked the entire vocabulary of Billingsgate for terms suited *to his disposition* with which to attack the Editor of this paper.—Not content with confining his remarks to the immediate matter in controversy, and reviewing the political character of the Editor of the Observer, this wanton and false assailant has transcended the bounds of all honorable warfare, and made a most dastardly and unjustifiable attack on private reputation—*asserting a charge as false as it is malicious and defamatory.* We know we shall incur the displeasure of some of our friends who are averse to newspaper dispute, and be told a communication so offensive in its character and so virulent in its attack, should only have been treated with the contempt it deserves. We could not, however, sit tamely by, occupying, as we do, the seat of the absent Editor, and suffer such gross and malicious falsehoods to be perpetrated, without exposing their fallacy, and holding their author up to the scorn and indignation of a virtuous community. We could not allow its vile calumniator *to attempt* to place a blot upon the fair fame of such a man as Mr. Hale, without making an effort to ferret him out, and expose to our citizens who this assassin of character is. We are pretty well convinced of his identity, and were it not that a charge so grave should be settled in a different manner, we should be tempted to draw a portrait in colours too apparent to be mistaken, giving a full description worthy the original, detailing *some rumours* connected with his lineage; showing that he is "but gilded loam or painted clay," and wanting himself "the purest treasure mortal times afford—a spotless reputation." We care not to bestow farther time on this writer; in due season a "proper demand" will be made of the Editor of N. C. Journal, for the name of *the atrocious and diabolical defamer;* until that period, the matter rests.

The "Standard" desires to know, how, much of a Whig or Federalist Gov. Dudley is, and whether he draws well in the abolition traces?" The Standard should be ashamed to ask such questions, after the nomination at McCuller's Store, on the 4th of July last; where the soundness of Gov. Dudley's politics were no doubt freely canvassed, and well understood, before John Branch was solicited to become the Van Buren candidate for Governor. But to answer the "Standard" we quote from Gov. Dudley's letter, accepting the Whig nomination, the following, which had probably escaped the editor's memory: "To be selected as a candidate for the first office of my native State, is in itself a matter of just pride and gratification, but that the invitation should be presented by so numerous and reflecting a portion of the people, and in *opposition to the principles of Mr. Van Buren,* (if principles they may be called) is an honor I could not have anticipated, and dare not reject." Among some of the reasons assigned for his opposition to Mr. Van Buren, the Governor charges him with being an "*Abolitionist,*" a supporter of "*Rufus King,*" the King of *Federalists* as he has been called, and perhaps the most uncompromising enemy the South had in that memorable struggle on the Missouri question." As to Governor Dudley's choice of candidates for the next Presidency, we have nothing to do; he is as free to choose as we are, and will doubtless do so; this we know, however, the Governor is a high minded, honorable gentleman, possessing too much independence to "wear the bridle or collar" of any man, and will be among the last to be found drawing in the "*Abolition traces.*"

Western Stage Route via Rockingham and Wadesborough.—We learn that efforts are making by the citizens of Richmond and Anson to procure from the Post Office Department a semi-weekly communication, by means of Stage Coaches, between this place and the Western Counties. The subject is worthy the attention of our citizens, who would no doubt be benefitted in having a direct communication opened with the rich and fertile regions of the interior. With a view to act in concert with our Western friends, we propose that a memorial to the Post Office Department be prepared, and submitted for the signatures of our citizens during the present week of our County Court.

A Court of Chivalry convened last Thursday in the Court House, and continued its sessions until past midnight. We endeavored in vain to procure a report of its decisions, but our reporter became so dazzled by the array of beauty and fashion, that he forgot the errand he was running, and can only give us rough outlines. Never, says Madam Rumour, was the seat of Justice so honored. The decisions of the able Jurists were learned, profound and sagacious. The *Bar* exhibited an array of talent and legal learning, and the crowd of litigants came away entirely satisfied with the proceedings, more especially as *costs* were not ruled in any case.

One contumacious old bachelor was arraigned on a charge of confirmed celibacy. Some difficulty occurred in empannelling the Jury, many having formed and expressed their opinions. The defendant pleaded the *General issue,* at which many of the fair auditors tittered, and one asked in a whisper, if that meant it was not his fault. He was convicted and recommended to mercy, which no doubt will be extended him, one of the Court being remarkably active in his behalf.

A youth on the same charge entered a *demurrer,* and was defended with great zeal. Counsel quoted *Benedict* vs. *Beatrice,* 2 *Shakspeare,* but the Solicitor knocked him down with *Romeo & Juliet* versus *Cupulet, Paris, et. al.,* 1 *Shakspeare.* Defendant's Counsel not to be outdone, quoted Tom Moore, 139, *et passam, Ster. Ed.* 1834, *J. Crissy,* but the authority was held very doubtful, as the same learned Judge had at divers times held divers opinions, and *ex parte in the matter of the Peri,* p. 49 was cited at length, whereupon defendant's Counsel opened a volume and was about to proceed with his authorities, when one of their Honors asked what name, and on being told it was one *Publius Ovidius Naso,* peremptorily ordered the learned advocate to be seated, and thereupon judgment being prayed, the Court passed sentence of——death, but in consideration of the tender years of the culprit, *benefit of Clergy* was granted, which caused general satisfaction.

A bill in equity *in rem matrimonii* was read, in which complainant alleged, that he was desirous of being married, and that divers persons had confederated and conspired together to prevent him, &c. &c. &. The Court unceremoniously dismissed the Bill, saying that it was a principle of law known to every tyro in the profession, that complainant was not remediless in the premises by the rules of the common law, and intimated an intention of taxing his Solicitor with costs, which was resisted by the profession on the ground that it might grow into a very inconvenient precedent.

A very interesting case of *trover* was brought before the Court, who ordered a *hab. fac. poss.* to be forthwith issued, but the profession generally thought this a high-handed assumption of power.

The proceedings of this tribunal gave very general satisfaction. With such a judiciary to expound the law, what have we to fear from nullification, abolition, or consolidation? Many persons were heard to express a hope that they might be under subpœna to next term, and some went so far as to say they were willing to be held to bail for that purpose. Indeed all were delighted.

Yesterday the General Election for Governor, Members of Congress, &c. took place in Vemont, on Monday next, Maine follows in the wake, then comes Georgia and Arkansas, on the first Monday in October; South Carolina, the second; New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the second Tuesday; the Empire State (New York,) the first Monday in November; the old bay state (Massachusetts,) the second Monday, and Delaware closes the drama on the second Tuesday, being the last of the Congressional Elections, to come off during the year 1838.

The packet ship Siddons sailed from N. York for Liverpool on the 25th ult. Gov. McDuffie of South Carolina and the Hon. James Owen of North Carolina are among the passengers.

Illinois.—From the Election in this State we have nothing certain both parties claim a victory. In our next we will be able to give the result.

Kentucky.—As usual this State has returned a large majority of whigs to the Legislature, Henry Clay, Jr. is undoubtedly elected by a very large majority.

INDIANA.

The Indianapolis Journal gives the result of the recent elections in Indiana, as follows:

	Whig.	V. B.	Con.	Unknown.
Senate,	30	17	0	0
House,	58	38	3	1
	87	54	3	1

Whig majority over all other parties 30.

The next Legislature elects a U. S. Senator.

MISSOURI.

We think from the returns received, that this State continues to wear the shackles of the party. The Loco Focos have triumphed again, after a hard struggle and by a diminished majority; another such victory, and they are undone.

We learn from the St. Louis Bulletin, that though the Whigs may not have the strength to eject Col. Benton, it is probable that members of his own party, who are dissatisfied with him, have it in contemplation to displace him. A conspiracy to that effect is on foot, which has for its object the election of Gov. Boggs, between whom and the "great Expunger" no great affection exists.

CUT AND THRUST—DEVELOPMENTS.

Mr. R. M. Whitney has replied to the attack made upon him by the Globe. We make extracts, that the people may see how things are managed by the Kitchen Cabinet:

"The editor of the Globe to talk about defrauding the Post Office Department, by sending prospectuses with a newspaper! Will the editor please say how many hundred thousand prospectuses of Extra and Congressional Globes he has sent off in papers, Presidential messages, franks of members, and directed to Postmasters all over the country, from the Blue Book? Defraud the Post Office! Indeed! I never obtained either single or by quires, the franks of distinguished individuals, for my family to carry on their familiar correspondence under. Can the editor of the Globe say the same?

"When the Editor of the Globe wrote that "they, (Mr. Wise and his friends) judged rightly, it seems, in supposing that Mr. Whitney, as agent of the banks, was willing to bring their money and influence to bear on politics," he knew he was penning that which was basely false. Mr. Blair well knows the efforts that were made by him and others in the last half of the year 1835, to get a bank in Kentucky, selected a depository of the public money; a State in which there was no revenue collected, and but little disbursed, and consequently, no depositary was required.—The object of the bank, in striving to be selected, was, that its notes might be made "Land Office money," and its circulation thereby become augmented. The efforts made to get this bank selected, were untiring and almost unceasing, and by no one more perseveringly and pertinaciously than by Mr. Blair: and what did he avow his object to be? Partly to serve a relative interested in the bank, and partly political! He declared more than once, that the selection of that bank would be the means of securing the vote of Kentucky in the Presidential election! To my knowledge, both Gen. Jackson and the Secretary of the Treasury were importuned by Mr. Blair until they were tired. The bank was not selected. This is the man who now has the 'audacity' to charge me with having been willing to bring the money and influence of the banks to bear on politics?'

* * * * * *

"Who is he of the Globe that arrogates to himself to form a fourth branch of the Government?

This proud patrician, I have been told, came here a beggar. The friends of the administration contributed to purchase his press, types, &c., to start him! He has been pampered with the public money and battened upon it ever since. From a hundred and twenty to a hundred and fifty thousand dollars has he received from the Executive Departments alone; and from Congress, probably quite as much more! What has he ever done to give him a claim to all this patronage and have bestowed on him a monopoly? Nothing. Nothing. Selfish and sordid; grasping and avaricious; his patriotism extends no farther than his pockets; he will be the advocate to-morrow of any man, for the next Presidency, be he whom he may, or of whatever party, that will insure him a continuance of his monopoly—the public printing."

FROM THE SCOTCH REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

THE AYRSHIRE HERMIT.

Thomas Reyburn, the eccentric individual distinguished by this title, is well known in the west of Scotland, and many in this city are no doubt aware of his character and history. He is *laird* of Holmhead (a few acres of land and a cottage so called) delightfully situated on the banks of the Irvine, not far from Kilmarnock. This pleasant little possession he inherited from his grandfather. Shortly after his succession, he was involved in a lawsuit with a neighbouring proprietor, respecting a bye-road, of which the latter claimed the privilege through the property of Holmhead. Believing himself to have been deeply wronged in the decision of his cause, and excited by the heavy amount of expenses to which he was subjected, he vowed neither to shave his beard nor crop his hair, nor change the dress he then wore, until justice should be obtained. This, according to his view, has never been awarded to him; and throughout the lapse of twenty years he has religiously adhered to his resolution.

His grotesque appearance in consequence, may be imagined. From under a small antique-looking hat, his long matted hair hangs down over his left shoulder, almost reaching to his middle; while the ample breadth of his breast is nearly covered by his bushy beard. His habiliments are the most unique imaginable; and it is questionable whether, amid the patching to which 20 years' service has subjected them, any portion of the original colour or vestment now remains. In addition to this, imagine a tall muscular figure, a well-formed manly countenance, and some idea may be pictured of the recluse.

His cottage has of late years become an object of attraction to passengers visiting that part of the country, especially in the summer months, when his garden is in bloom, or ripened into fruit. In his solitude, he amuses himself in rearing birds; and he may frequently be found seated under a tree, with his feathered favourites hopping about on the branches, so tame, that they readily "come at his call," some of them even alighting on his beard to be fed from his mouth.

We notice this singular character at present in order to express our astonishment at observing him the other night in Princestreet. He had just arrived by the Ayr coach, with the intention, as we understand, of proceeding next day to London, to witness the Coronation of the Queen. What could stimulate the hermit, now well advanced in years, to think of a journey so full of peril to a person of his description, without friend or introduction, is a question more likely to be suggested than easily solved; but the doubtful prospect of the undertaking seems at last to have seriously occurred to the individual himself, for, on learning the vast numbers expected to crowd the steam vessels, he yielded to judicious advice, and, prudently abandoning the prosecution of his journey, has already, we understand, returned to the west country.

It is amusing to conjecture what strange adventures might have befallen him in the great metropolis, where his Crusoe-like appearance could not have failed to excite the utmost curiosity:—a Parnellian sage in the estimation of some—others might have deemed him the ghost of Sir William Courtenay; and confinement as a lunatic is not among the most unlikely treatment to which one who deviates so far from the usual dress and modes of society would have been subjected.

His chief object, we believe, was to gain audience of the Queen—by what means he had probably never conjectured—to present to her Majesty, a relic of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which has been in his possession for the last forty years, as an appropriate offering, expressive of his hope that the reign of Victoria might be long and prosperous, like "the golden days of good Queen Bess." He had at the same time a grievance with which to acquaint her Majesty. It appears that, some few months since, he was made the victim of an excise prosecution; and, ignorant of the forms of law in such cases, although served with what he afterwards understood to be a summons, he allowed judgment to be recorded against him unheard. The result was, he had to pay a penalty of $25. This last instance, and he reckons many, of what he consider the law's injustice, has tended greatly to strengthen his vow, and to confirm him in his misanthropy.

NEW YORK, AUG. 30.

We have news of an INSURRECTION at PORTO RICO, the Governor having been assassinated, and 250 of the principal inhabitants having been arrested. Six hundred troops had been sent from Havana to Porto Rico in consequence of this news.

Corr. Nat. Intell.

A good one!—The Van Buren Presses in Ohio are talking of droping Mr. Van Buren, as a "hopeless chance," in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, and taking up Gen. HARRISON as *their* candidate? Poor fellows! "their sufferings is intolerable."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 5.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	14	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2¾ a $2¾
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4½
Candles, F. F.	17	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$7 a 8	Wheat, new	$1 a 1 12½
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	43
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 23

A CARD.

DR. ROBERTS, Surgon Dentist, has arrived in town, and may be seen at Mrs. Smith's Boarding House, Gillespie Street. Ladies waited on at their residence if requested.

September 5, 1838. 9-3w

Lost last Night,

A SMALL Gold Lepine WATCH, the letter W scratched on the back, and the initials T. D. S. engraved very slightly on the inside. The finder will oblige the owner by leaving it at the Book Store. Silversmiths and others are requested to stop it if offered for sale or repair.

THOS. D. STEWART.

September 5, 1838. 9-3w

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm. S. Latta, August 31, 1838, for purposes therein mentioned, I offer for sale all his former

STOCK OF GOODS,

Together with other Real and Personal Property conveyed to me. The Goods are offered at Private Sale, at the Store lately occupied by him on Hay Street, until the 4th day of December next, when they will be closed at Auction. As the Goods must be finally sold in a short time, low prices will be submitted to.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. I have engaged Mr. Latta to attend to the disposition of Goods, and grant discharges for the sales.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Trustee.

August 31, 1838. 9-3m

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber (at the Sign of the big Boot, Person Street,) has just received a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, comprising a great variety of style and quality, which will be sold low for CASH.

S T. HAWLEY.

September 5, 1838. 9-3w

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9-tf

***The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a month for three months and send their accounts to this office for payment.

Notice.

BEING desirous to move to the West, I shall offer at Public Sale on Friday the 28th inst., (if not previously disposed of at Private Sale,) 600 acres of LAND, including the Plantation on which I live, situate 19 miles South East of Fayetteville, and 3 miles West of Cape Fear River. The said Land is well timbered, and offers very fair inducements to any person who may have work hands to embark in the Lumber or Timber business, which no doubt would prove a facility for making money. Of said Land there is about 50 acres in a good state of cultivation, and is as well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, &c. as any Piney land in this section of country. A further description I deem unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase can call and view the premises for themselves. At the same time I will offer for sale all my Stock of every kind, &c. &c.

Terms at Sale.

ARCH'D McDONALD.

Bladen County, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 3wpd

For Sale,

A VERY superior up country-made four horse Road WAGON, new and warranted of good workmanship and materials. It can be seen in the lot in the rear of C. J. Orrell's Store, Hay Street. Orders will be received by the Subscriber for Wagons, and furnished at short notice.

JAMES MARTINE.

September 3, 1838. 9-4wteowIm.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of John Selph, deceased, having issued to the Subscriber, at September Term, 1838, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and those who have claims against said Estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES MILLAR, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1838.

Further Notice.

ON Thursday the 27th day of September, I shall expose to Public Sale, all the perishable Property belonging to the estate of John Selph, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE. Also, Watchmakers' and Silversmiths' TOOLS, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms made known on day of Sale.

Also, at same time will be hired two negro Women and one Boy until 1st January next.

JAMES MILLAR, Adm'r.

September 4, 1838. 9ts

Pocket Book Lost.

ON Tuesday last, August 28th, the Subscriber lost on the Turnpike Road, between the Town of Fayetteville and his residence, a Calf Skin POCKET BOOK, containing four $100 Bills on Bank of Cape Fear; one $50 Bill South Carolina, (Bank not recollected;) one $20, ditto, ditto; with some small bills, principally South Carolina, together with sundry Notes and Accounts, among which was one Note against Angus Campbell for $19 83; one against Alexander Culbreth for $3 50; one against Daniel McPherson for $1 50. A liberal reward will be given to the finder. Those persons against whom I have Notes, are requested not to pay any other than myself.

ARCH'D SHAW.

August 30, 1838. 9-3w

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

New Boot & Shoe Warehouse.

VEADER & LITTLE,

140, Water Street,

NEW YORK,

Have taken the Old Stand of *A. M. Hatch & Co.*, and are now receiving direct from the Manufacturers 1000 Cases, comprising *an entire New and Fresh Stock of* BOOTS, SHOES, &c., consisting in part of—

Men's Calf, Kip and thick BOOTS,
Do. Morocco and Seal do,
Do. Calf, Kip and thick Brogans,
Do. Russet, Kip and thick Shoes,
Do. Calf, Morocco and Seal Pumps,
Do. Calf, Kip and thick Shoes,
Women's French, Kid and Lasting Slippers,
Do. Morocco and Seal do,
Do. do. do. Walking Shoes,
Do. Kid and Lasting do,
Do. Gaiter and Lasting Boots,
Do. Morocco and Seal do,
Do. Leather Welted Shoes,

Together with a complete assortment of Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

—ALSO—

Fur, Silk and Wool HATS, Fur and Hair Seal CAPS, PAPER, &c., which are offered on the most favorable terms for CASH or *approved Paper*.

New York, July 28. 1838. 5:t15S.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year.—A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, June 27.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR. For sale by

March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

The Subscriber,

WISHING to remove to the West, now offers his valuable and well known PLANTATION for sale, lying on the waters of Pee Dee River and McCoy's Creek. Also, a splendid SUMMER RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from the River, as healthy a place as Anson County affords.—My Lands are well timbered and a first rate mill site thereon. All necessary buildings on the Plantation, and very convenient. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine, as I am determined to sell.

JAMES WALL.

Anson County, August 1, 1838 6 4w

For Sale.

3 CASKS LONDON PORTER.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1838. 6tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838. 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to all who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course. All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARNEY.

July 5, 1838.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

A CARD.

MR. THOS. SANDFORD, being about to locate himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, begs leave to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his acknowledgments for the many favors he has received at their hands, and offers his services in the transaction of any business that may be entrusted to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg about the 1st of October next.

RAIL ROAD IRON,

For sale at the Depository, Charleston.

2000 TONS *RAIL ROAD IRON*, half inch thick by two and a half inches wide. If not sold before the 1st Monday in October next, will then be offered at Auction. Apply at the Office of the S. C. C. & R. R. Co., State street, Charleston.

Charleston, July 27, 1838. 5 t10.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*. (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned age asnts of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, } *March*, 1838 } 86tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, *WILMINGTON, N. C.,*

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 80tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

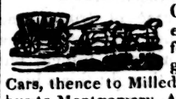
NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,

[90] *Agent for the Company.*

Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

New Books.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA; Calderon, by Bulwer; Victims of Gaming; The Squire, a Novel; The Mother in her family, 7th and last vol of Lockhart's Life of Scott; Arabia Petræ, Holy Land, &c; Lovell's U. States Speaker; Comic Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

July 31, 1838.

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletreé and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 *tf.*

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M D*

Philadelphia, 13th January 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

Commission and Forwarding Store.

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr. Belden's interest in the concern of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, will continue the Business on his own account. He offers for sale—

25 HHDS. of MOLASSES,
33 do. SUGAR,
60 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
750 sacks of Liverpool Salt,
35 bbls. of Back country Whiskey,
20 do. N. E Rum

E. W. WILLKINGS.

July 17, 1838. 2-2m.

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

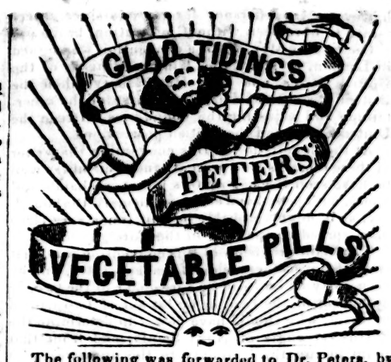
Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.



The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N. C. Nov 11, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c, which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va., Nov. 8 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to his care forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Norfolk, Va. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn.

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomaston Lime,
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugar,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; Sketches by Pickwick; Book of the United States; Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Soul; tension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandelleur; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Never Despair; American Almanac; Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; kins on the Romish Church; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Burr, complete. Together with a variety of Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

January 24.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and fill all orders for their Bells of any size, for which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the U. States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Clocks of superior finish and tones. Orders receiving information given by

JAMES MARTIN.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large and

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOS, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN MARTIN.

January 3, 1838.

French Burr Mill Stone

For Wheat, and Cologne Stone for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, would here inform those wanting the same, they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the stone to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is ordered to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when ordered.

O. G. PARKER.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway, and now on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Sylvanus Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE Jailer.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expired by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W WILLKINGS,
R. C BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838

New Books.

FISK'S Travels in Europe; Dr. Harris's Foreign Tour; The Life and Times of Mrs. Fairfield; Dick on Celestial Scenery, (Family Library;) Cromwell, an Historical Novel; The Flirts, and other Tales, by Bulwer, Lady Bury, Sketchton, and others; Love, by Lady Bury; Sketches of Paris, by an American; the River and the Heart, by Miss Pardoe; The Fellow Commoner, a Remarkable Escapes of a Predestinated Infidel; Uncle Horace, by Mrs. S. C. Hall; Memoirs of Grimaldi, by Boz; The State Prisoner, a Tale of the French Regency.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

June 19, 1838.

Missouri Harmony,

A LARGE supply just received. Also, Pollett's Free and Easy Song Book; American Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New Biographical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Harold, Last Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Miniature Lecon; American Speaker; Josephus; Youth's Companion; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 29.

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

June 19, 1838.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING Expeditiously executed at this Office.